

CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC authorized entity of STATE OF LOC NATION GLOBAL, PUBLIC  
BENEFIT CORPORATION  
8 THE GREEN, SUITE A, DOVER DELAWARE 19901  
[INFO@STATEOFLOCNATION.COM](mailto:INFO@STATEOFLOCNATION.COM)  
[team@clementforpresident2024.com](mailto:team@clementforpresident2024.com)

09/02/2024

The Honorable Antony Blinken, et al

U. S Secretary of State

United States of America

2201 C Street NW

Washington DC 20520

Dear Secretary Blinken,

Subject: Official Document on the Great Seal of the State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation  
equivalent to 2 FAM 150 pursuant to SOLN Restitution Act 2024

I am writing to provide you with the official document concerning the Great Seal of the State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation. This document outlines the regulations, legislation, and procedures for the design, production, authentication, and use of the Great Seal.

Mandate: In accordance with our commitment to ensuring proper and official use of the Great Seal, we respectfully request that your office:

1. Review and Acknowledge: Please review the attached document and provide formal acknowledgment of its receipt.
2. Feedback and Approval: If applicable, provide any feedback or approval required to integrate the Great Seal into official documentation and procedures.
3. Implementation: Initiate any necessary steps to align government processes with the regulations outlined in the document, ensuring official recognition and proper use of the Great Seal.

Please respond no later than September 16, 2024 by 5pm to facilitate timely implementation and adherence to these regulations. If no response is received by this date, the tracking number distributed by the United States Postal Service and/or email sent to will be considered as acknowledgment and acceptance of the document. For any communications, please contact us via email at [info@stateoflocnation.com](mailto:info@stateoflocnation.com) or by mail at 8 The Green, Suite A, Dover, Delaware, GA 19901. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC authorized entity of STATE OF LOC NATION GLOBAL, PUBLIC  
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Great Seal of State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation

## 1. Introduction

This document outlines the regulations, legislation, and procedures for the design, production, authentication, and use of the Great Seal of the State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Loc Nation", "SOLN"; "SOLNGPBC"). The Great Seal is a symbol of the State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation's authority, identity, and commitment to public benefit as government as adopted in June 2023.

## 2. Design Approval

### 2.1 Design Specification

The Great Seal shall be designed to reflect the core values, mission, and identity of Loc Nation. It shall incorporate elements that symbolize State of Loc Nation global public benefit, integrity, and sustainability.

### 2.2 Approval Process

The design of the Great Seal must be approved by the CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC Board of Directors. Any proposed design changes or updates must be submitted to the Board for review and approval.

## 3. Legislation and Regulation

### 3.1 Legislative Action

The use of the Great Seal is established through the formal legislation enacted by the CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC Board of Directors. This legislation grants the seal its official status and sets forth its regulations.

### 3.2 Regulation Compliance

All uses of the Great Seal must comply with the legislation outlined in the official statutes of Loc Nation. Non-compliance with these regulations will result in penalties or revocation of authorization.

## 4. Commission and Production

### 4.1 Commissioning

The Board of Directors shall commission a qualified entity or individual to produce the Great Seal. This entity must have expertise in high-quality seal production.

### 4.2 Production Specifications

The Great Seal shall be produced using durable materials and precision techniques to ensure longevity and clarity. Specifications for production shall be provided to the commissioned entity by the Board.

### 4.3 Quality Control

The Board shall implement a quality control process to verify that the seal meets all design and production standards before it is put into official use.

## 5. Authentication

### 5.1 Authentication Protocol

CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC authorized entity of STATE OF LOC NATION GLOBAL, PUBLIC  
BENEFIT CORPORATION  
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[INFO@STATEOFLOCNATION.COM](mailto:INFO@STATEOFLOCNATION.COM)  
[team@clementforpresident2024.com](mailto:team@clementforpresident2024.com)

To authenticate documents or materials using the Great Seal, a standardized protocol must be followed. This includes the proper application of the seal and verification by authorized personnel.

## 5.2 Authorized Personnel

Only designated officials or staff members authorized by the Board of Directors may apply the Great Seal. These individuals must undergo training in the proper use and application of the seal.

## 6. Use of the Great Seal

### 6.1 Official Use

The Great Seal may be used on official documents, certificates, and communications issued by State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation. It must be applied in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT LLC'S Board of Directors.

### 6.2 Restrictions

The Great Seal shall not be used for personal, commercial, or unauthorized purposes. Any misuse of the seal may result in legal action and penalties.

### 6.3 Documentation and Guidelines

The Board shall maintain a comprehensive record of the use of the Great Seal, including guidelines for its application. This documentation shall be accessible to authorized personnel for reference.

## 7. Amendments

### 7.1 Amendment Procedure

Any amendments to this document must be proposed to the Board of Directors and approved through a formal resolution. Amendments shall be documented and communicated to all relevant parties.

## 8. Effective Date

This document becomes effective on May 1, 2024 and all provisions herein are to be implemented in accordance with this date.

State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation; Equivalent adopted laws to US 2 FAM 150 with revisions pertainin GB to State of Llc Nation Global Public Benefit Trust. Authorized by CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT  
Respectfully submitted,

Thank you for your attention to this matter.



Rev. Dr. Christina Clement, Presidential Candidate of the US 2024  
8 The Green, Suite A, Dover, DE 19901

678-780-5557







**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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CHRISTINA CLEMENT and  
HH EMPRESS QUEEN CHRISTINA LOCS IS OUR ARTIFACT OF FAITH

Plaintiff,

v.

Attorney General Merrick Garland;  
Chief Justice John Roberts Jr.,  
Secretary General of the United Nations;  
Registrar-Peace Palace Carnegie Pleinz et al in their official capacity

Defendant,

**Civil No: 1:24-cv-00479-RC**

Multi-level government as an Jurisdictional Consent Tribunal System

United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY 10017, USA

Phone: +1 (212) 963-1234

Email: [inquiries@un.org](mailto:inquiries@un.org)

**[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)**

African Union Headquarters, P.O. Box 3243, Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area), W21K19,  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
+251 11 551 7700

Email: [au-pap@africa-union.org](mailto:au-pap@africa-union.org)

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to formally announce the establishment of the State of Loc Nation Multi-level government as a Jurisdictional Consent Tribunal system encompassing international, federal, state, and city levels. This initiative is rooted in historical Maroon, Native American, Indigenous treaties, ancestral involvement in every American war it prides in and the State of Loc Nation's, majority party, hyper Power commitment to justice and sovereignty.

As part of our comprehensive framework, the State of Loc Nation has structured the following tribunals which focuses on the protection of the Majority party against the proven tyranny from the minority party:

1. International Tribunal: Dedicated to adjudicating disputes of international significance and promoting adherence to global legal standards. This tribunal aims to contribute positively to international law and justice.
2. Federal Tribunal: Responsible for handling cases that impact the unity and constitutional integrity of the State of Loc Nation. This tribunal ensures compliance with federal laws and treaties.
3. State Tribunal: Focuses on matters concerning the governance and sovereignty of the State of Loc Nation at the regional level. It addresses issues of state law and administrative disputes.
4. City Tribunal: Addresses local governance and community matters within the cities and municipalities of the State of Loc Nation. This tribunal aims to ensure fairness and accountability at the grassroots level.

The establishment of these tribunals is grounded in historical Maroon, Native American, Indigenous treaties, ancestral involvement in every American war it prides in and the State of Loc Nation's, majority party, hyper Power commitment to justice and sovereignty, which have shaped our commitment to justice and self-governance. Each tribunal is committed to upholding principles of impartiality, transparency, and adherence to international legal standards and majority party protected laws from the tyranny of the minority party.

We thank you for your recognition and support in this endeavor. Your acknowledgment of our tribunals has greatly enhanced our ability to fulfill our mandate effectively and contribute positively to our community and international relations.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me and with a deep sense of responsibility towards the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and of State of Loc Nation, I write to declare that the current President should now withdraw his position, It is imperative that these duties be carried out with discernment, decision, promptitude, and uniformity, ensuring the wise and uniform execution of laws by directing subordinate executives as mandated.

Furthermore, former President Donald Trump has been found disqualified due to his failure in the "faithful execution" of his duties. As highlighted by Andrew Kent, Ethan J. Leib, and Jed Shugerman in their article "Faithful Execution and Article II" (132 Harvard L. Rev. 2111, 2019), the responsibilities of senior government officials include (1) acting within the scope of their office, (2) not misusing office funds or **taking unauthorized profits**, and (3) executing laws or **office duties with diligence, care, good faith, honesty**, and impartiality. Mr. Trump's actions shown in public have evidently fallen short of these standards. According to the minority party constitution, Article I, Sect 8; Article I, Sect 9; Article III, Sect 3; Insurrection Act of 1807. Why haven't the House of Representatives completed the impeachment for "high crimes and misdemeanors"? Does the Jan 6<sup>th</sup> attack on the capital not be considered as actions that undermine the constitutional order and endanger national security? Why wasn't the 25<sup>th</sup> amendment invoked removing him from power at that time?

In light of these circumstances, I **ENACT** the provisions under Article VII and declare that, as the Queen Mother Divine Emanation and the Living Image of the Most High, adorned as a leader and stemming from the bloodline of Kandake (any royal woman) with the title Qore, I, CHRISTINA LOREN CLEMENT assume the Presidency of the United States of America. This **AN ACT** is in accordance with Article II, Section 1, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution. The State of Loc Nation, established in Georgia on July 25, 2022, exercising its power through national and global majority vote, holds an "exclusive" and "plenary" power as exercised by the legislatures, as affirmed in McPherson v. Blacker (1892). Further enacting Judgement for Plaintiff in case 1:24 cv 00479 RC.

This declaration is made to ensure the faithful execution of laws and to restore integrity and proper governance to the executive branch.

Sincerely,

Queen Mother Divine Emanation

Living Image of the Most High

Adorned Leader, Bloodline of Kandake

Carnegie Endowment (CEIP)

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

It takes an “act of Congress” to campaign for President as an Independent Party and obtain an entry of judgment on a Summary Judgement. (Clement vs Garland 1:24 cv 00479-RC)

Private Law

AN ACT

For the relief of Christina Clement; HH Empress Queen Christina Clement and Global Admissions Act of State of Loc Nation as Hyper Power protecting the legal, political and social actions of the “majority” from the tyrant of the “minority”.

Proclamation of Hyper Power

State of Loc Nation

We, the Nephesh Hummus, souls on earth, descendants of the original inhabitants of this land, hereby proclaim the State of Loc Nation as a Hyper Power.

Preamble



Recognizing our historical contributions, cultural heritage, and the sacrifices made by our ancestors in numerous wars and conflicts, we assert our inherent rights and sovereignty.

## Articles

### 1. Declaration of Sovereignty:

- We declare our sovereignty and the establishment of the State of Loc Nation as a Hyper Power, with the full rights and privileges thereof.

### 2. Governance:

- Our governance shall be rooted in democratic principles, cultural heritage, and the protection of human rights.

### 3. Economic Empowerment:

- We commit to fostering economic growth, job creation, and financial stability for our people.

### 4. Justice and Equality:

- We seek comprehensive criminal justice reform, fairer sentencing policies, and the eradication of systemic oppression.

### 5. Cultural and Educational Initiatives:

- We will promote cultural education, ensuring our history and heritage are honored and preserved.

## Conclusion

We thank the international community, governments, and organizations to recognize the State of Loc Nation and support our quest for justice, recognition, and empowerment.

Signed,

Christina Loren Clement

HH Empress Queen Christina Loren Clement

Legitimacy: The “majority” community that I am a part of and represent as HH Empress Queen Christina Clement have ancestors, forefathers original to this land, and inheritance to the land patents. These souls on earth have participated in numerous wars and conflicts throughout history, including but not limited too:

## Ancestry and Contributions

Current: The war day with systematic oppression globally

1. American Revolutionary War
2. War of 1812
3. American Civil War
4. World War I
5. World War II

6. Korean War
7. Vietnam War
8. Gulf War
9. War in Afghanistan
10. Iraq War
11. Spanish-American War
12. Philippine-American War
13. Boxer Rebellion
14. Mexican-American War
15. Indian Wars
16. Russo-Japanese War
17. First Indochina War
18. Algerian War of Independence
19. Congo Crisis
20. Rhodesian Bush War
21. Falklands War
22. Persian Gulf War
23. Yugoslav Wars
24. Sierra Leone Civil War
25. Liberian Civil Wars
26. Rwandan Civil War

27. Second Congo War
28. Darfur Conflict
29. Syrian Civil War
30. Yemeni Civil War
31. Somali Civil War
32. Angolan Civil War
33. Mozambican Civil War
34. Eritrean War of Independence
35. Ethiopian Civil War
36. South African Border War
37. Second Sudanese Civil War
38. Ugandan Bush War
39. Burundian Civil War
40. Ivorian Civil War
41. Chadian Civil War
42. Lebanese Civil War
43. Sri Lankan Civil War
44. Afghan Civil War (1996-2001)
45. Nepal Civil War
46. Georgian Civil War
47. Second Chechen War

48. Central African Republic Civil War

49. Ukrainian Civil War

50. Yemeni Crisis (2011-present)

These conflicts showcase the varied roles and experiences of “Nephesh Hummus” “souls on earth” “individuals” in military engagements and peacekeeping efforts across the globe. These conflicts span across different regions and time periods, demonstrating the diverse experiences and contributions of “Nephesh Hummus” “souls on earth” “individuals” aka “black” “African American” “Negro” soldiers and fighters throughout history.

These conflicts highlight the global presence and contributions of black individuals in military operations and peacekeeping efforts around the world.

Yet, we still have to fight in court and by law enforcement to be respected? There is no constitutional laws that protect the “majority” from the tyrant minority thus resulting in an exhaustive number of years of injustices. See Claims and other motions in Case 1:24 cv 00479 Clement vs Garland. Even in my effort to obtain solutions, I was ignored by all parties said to be a representative for 1 year and a half, and still no answer to date. My certified mail was also refused. I then had the challenge to submit my complaint to the District Court for an entry for judgement, Court rules state the press will be notified for all Summary judgment cases. That did not happen. I filed to campaign for President as an Independent party and the number of signature requirements were dramatically different and biased. I was met with lengthy case time and intentional clerical errors.

I have declared State of Loc Nation the Hyper Power to the United States Superpower. These wars would not have been won nor the position of America not be achieved without our forefathers' contribution. It is so written. I have submitted our Defacto/Dejure and all other documents needed including Ethics Plan. 1:24 cv 00479-RC

A Grateful Acknowledgment: The Impact of Christina Clement’s Campaign Goals for the Loc Nationite: African American: Aboriginal Communities

Introduction:



In the realm of American politics, the impact of presidential campaigns often reverberates across various communities, shaping policies and influencing lives. This Act of Congress serves as an overdue relief for the community Christina Clement represents, recognizing the positive aspects of her campaign goals and their beneficial outcomes for the Loc Nationite; African American; Aboriginal Communities.

#### Acknowledging Economic Empowerment:

One notable aspect of Christina Clement's campaign is her emphasis on economic growth and job creation. The administration's commitment to fostering a robust economy will bring about tangible benefits for the Loc Nationite; African American; and Aboriginal Communities. This move will yield historic low unemployment rates among the Loc Nationite; African American; and Aboriginal Communities demonstrating a substantial leap toward economic empowerment and increased financial stability for not just our community but all communities.

#### Criminal Justice Reform:

Christina Clement's dedication to criminal justice reform marks a significant departure from the status quo. The passage of the State of Loc Nation Act exemplifies a bipartisan effort to address issues plaguing the criminal justice system, particularly its disproportionate impact on Loc nationalities; Aboriginals and African Americans. The implementation of fairer sentencing policies and rehabilitation programs; such as "Fast and Pray" as well as "Educate and Leave" reflected a commitment to rectifying systemic injustices.

#### Opportunities in Education:

Presidential Candidate Christina Clement's advocacy for school choice and access to quality education resonated positively with the Loc Nationite; Aboriginal and African American communities. By prioritizing educational opportunities, the administration aimed to bridge gaps and empower the next generation with the tools and hands-on learning necessary for success. This commitment aligned with the aspirations of many American families seeking improved

educational prospects. Visiting nursing homes so the children can obtain elder advice, knowledge and wisdom. Enacting mental health courses, 1st year law, tech courses, and immediate drug reform. Be it enacted, music, culture, art, public speaking and debate back in school curriculum. Loc Nationite, Aboriginal and African American history and culture to also be taught with honor and nobility. We can not demand taxes to pay school costs and not teach all history.

#### Community Engagement and Empowerment:

The "Letters Patent" unveiled by HH Empress Queen Christina Clement's administration further underscored a commitment to the well-being of the Loc Nationite; African American; Aboriginal communities. This comprehensive initiative aimed to foster economic prosperity, educational opportunities, and improved healthcare, thereby contributing to overall community empowerment. Enacting all fast-food chains and any entity serving unhealthy food to the citizens must be taxed and fund the GAP Medical Insurance to cover citizens medical costs. All alcohol establishments must pay tax to fund the communities it serves; in community trust; always remaining a 10% holding and 10% towards the national debt. Boosting the economy of State of Loc Nation with the prayer for relief and remedy will also repair the national deficit and balance the economy for all communities.

#### Conclusion:

While political perspectives may vary, it is crucial to acknowledge and appreciate the positive impact of policies on different communities. President Christina Clement of State of Loc Nation's campaign goals, particularly those benefiting the Loc Nationite; Aboriginal and African American communities, have made a major imprint. Recognizing these efforts is not only a gesture of gratitude but also an invitation for continued dialogue and collaboration to address the challenges that persist. As we reflect on the past, let us strive for a future where political endeavors consistently uplift and empower all communities, fostering a more inclusive and prosperous nation.

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (1) the Obligated is authorized and directed to pay, out of any and all money for the payment of all relief and remedy for the 470 years of genocide and**

**illegal kidnapping and theft of aboriginal land. Payment to be made to State of Loc Nation Trust and Pro se litigant fees for the 5 year research, prep and expenses of the work done by President Candidate Christina Clement and all prayer for relief, redress, remedy, and restitution.**

The Charter

of

State of Loc Nation, Global, Public Benefit Corporation- the Hyper Power

Together forming on 07/25/2022

99 Yale Law Journal 453, 522 (1989)

Four key principles of the First Amendment: Freedom of conscience is an unalienable right because people have the right and duty to think for themselves. Free speech makes representatives accountable to “We the People.”

Be it enacted, &c., That there be erected, and hereby is erected and established in Georgia, a Letters Patent referencing:

Six types of constitutional arguments: historical, textual, structural, prudential, doctrinal, and ethical.<sup>18</sup> Historical examines the writer's intent.<sup>19</sup> Textual considers the present meaning of the words.<sup>20</sup> Structural looks to "claims that a particular principle or practical result is implicit in the structures of government and the relationships that are created by the Constitution among citizens and governments."<sup>21</sup> Prudential means being "self-conscious to the reviewing institute and [the] need not [to] treat the merits of the particular controversy (which itself may or may not be constitutional), instead advocating particular doctrines according to the practical wisdom of using the courts in a particular way."<sup>22</sup> Doctrinal depends upon the quintessential common law rule of stare decisis—<sup>23</sup> a review of

## Historical and Cultural Foundations

Be it enacted, "Locs linked to Spirituality"- Be it enacted, &c., Strike the use of word "dread" related to "dread locs" "dreadlocks" and refer to the act of spiritual devotion to God as "Locs". It is our spiritual artifact of faith in the Divine God. Cultural Artifacts and Heritage

Be it enacted, "Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues" Vol 1- Act granting all inherit land of origin Cultural Artifacts and Heritage

Be it enacted, "Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues" Vol 2- Act granting all prayer for relief and remedy Legal Framework

Be it enacted, "Revealed the Kingdom of Locs Nazirite Vow Continues" Vol 3 -Act granting all prayer for relief and remedy Legal Framework

Be it enacted, all documents submitted by Plaintiff in Clement vs Garland 1:24 cv 00479-RC- Act granting all prayer for relief and remedy Legal Framework

Be it enacted, Acknowledge State of Loc Nation and its global citizens Nephesh Hummus (Souls on Earth) Public Loc Nationites.

Be it enacted, end systematic oppression for the Afro, Loc Nationites, and Aborigines

Be it enacted, Christina Clement as President of the USA and America to boost State of Loc Nations economy with granted relief and remedy to aid in the Mental illness of the community, bring relief to nation and its people; reorganize education curriculums to advance the nation, etc. This will be a global solution to repair the failing economy and end Israel/Palestine War.

Be it enacted, Christina Clement presidential initiatives as noted in complaint Case 1:24 cv 00479-RC.

## Legal Recognition

The United Nations has recognized the distinct identities and rights of Afro-descendant communities through the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024), emphasizing the need for recognition, justice, and development. Furthermore, various nations have implemented legal frameworks to support the rights and autonomy of Afro-descendant communities:

**Brazil's 1988 Constitution:** Recognizes the rights of Quilombola communities, granting them collective land ownership and cultural preservation.

**Colombia's Law 70 of 1993:** Acknowledges the rights of Afro-Colombians to their collective territories and cultural heritage.

**Ecuador's 2008 Constitution:** Ensures the rights of Afro-Ecuadorians to maintain their cultural identity, traditions, and land.

**Canada's Emancipation Day:** Recognized federally since 2021, Emancipation Day marks the abolition of slavery in the British Empire, acknowledging the contributions and history of Afro-Canadians.

**United Kingdom's Race Relations Act 1965 and Subsequent Amendments:** These laws were among the first to address racial discrimination, setting a legal framework that acknowledged the rights and protections needed for Afro-descendants and other racial minorities.

**Costa Rica's Constitutional Reforms:** In 2015, Costa Rica amended its constitution to officially recognize the Afro-Costa Rican population and their cultural contributions.

**Peru's Law No. 28761:** Enacted in 2006, this law declares June 4th as the Day of Afro-Peruvian Culture, recognizing the contributions of Afro-Peruvians to the nation's history and culture.

**Mexico's Constitutional Amendment:** In 2019, Mexico amended its constitution to recognize Afro-Mexicans as a distinct ethnic group, granting them greater visibility and protection under the law.



Uruguay's Law No. 19122: Enacted in 2013, this law promotes the inclusion of Afro-Uruguayans in the workforce and mandates affirmative action measures to address historical disadvantages.

Dominican Republic's Recognition of Afro-Dominican Identity: Efforts to address and acknowledge the Afro-Dominican population have been ongoing, including cultural recognition and anti-discrimination measures.

Argentina's National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Racism (INADI): This institute works to promote equal rights and combat discrimination, including that faced by Afro-Argentines.

Venezuela's Law Against Racial Discrimination (2011): This law specifically aims to prevent and punish racial discrimination, with provisions to protect the rights of Afro-Venezuelans.

Bolivia's Constitutional Recognition: Bolivia's 2009 Constitution acknowledges Afro-Bolivians as a distinct group with rights to their cultural identity and collective territories.

Judicial Review of Case 1:24 cv 00479-RC: Delayed "entry of the judgment." -Act of Congress

From the Rule of Law and Lawyer Independence Advisory Committee DM2787936

1. Brown v. Board of Education 347 US 486 (1954) - Ended legal segregation in public schools.
2. Roe v. Wade 410 US 113 (1973) - Legalized abortion nationwide.
3. Marbury v. Madison 5 US 137 (1803) - Established the principle of judicial review.
4. Miranda v. Arizona 384 US 436 (1966) - Established the Miranda rights for criminal suspects.
5. United States v. Nixon 418 US 683 (1974) - Limited the power of the president and upheld the rule of law.
6. Loving v. Virginia 388 US 1 (1967) - Struck down bans on interracial marriage.
7. Obergefell v. Hodges 56 US 644 (2015) - Legalized same-sex marriage nationwide.
8. Plessy v. Ferguson 163 US 537 (1896) - Upheld racial segregation under the "separate but equal" doctrine (later overturned by Brown v. Board of Education).

9. *Gideon v. Wainwright* 372 US 335 (1963) - Established the right to counsel for criminal defendants.

10. *Citizens United v. FEC* 558 US 310 (2010) - Struck down limits on corporate and union political spending, leading to the rise of Super PACs.

11. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* 60 US 393 (1857) - Denied citizenship and ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories, contributing to tensions that led to the Civil War.

12. *Brown v. Board of Education* 347 US 483 (1954) - Ended legal segregation in public schools, overturning *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

13. *Shelley v. Kraemer* 334 US 1 (1948) - Ruled that racially restrictive housing covenants were unenforceable in court.

14. *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States* 379 US 241 (1964) - Upheld the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting racial discrimination in public accommodations.

15. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* 438 US 265 (1978) - Addressed affirmative action by ruling that race could be considered as one of many factors in college admissions but quotas were unconstitutional.

16. *Grutter v. Bollinger* 539 US 306 (2003) - Upheld the University of Michigan Law School's affirmative action admissions policy, allowing race to be considered as a factor in admissions to achieve diversity.

17. *Shelby County v. Holder* 570 US 529 (2013) - Struck down a key provision of the Voting

Rights Act of 1965, leading to changes in voting laws and procedures in some states.

18. *Sweatt v. Painter* 339 US 629 (1950) - Ordered the integration of the University of Texas Law School, laying the groundwork for the *Brown v. Board* decision.

19. *Hernandez v. Texas* 347 US 475 (1954) - Extended protection against discrimination to Hispanics under the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause.

20. *United States v. Virginia* 518 US 515 (1996) - Struck down the Virginia Military Institute's male-only admissions policy, establishing that state-sponsored military education cannot exclude women.

21. *Obergefell v. Hodges* 576 US 644 (2015)- Legalized same-sex marriage nationwide, affirming the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals to marry.

22. *Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission* 584 US 617 (2018)- Addressed the balance between religious freedom and anti-discrimination laws by ruling in favor of a baker who refused to make a wedding cake for a same-sex couple, but on narrow grounds.

23. *Bostock v. Clayton County* 590 US 644(2020)- Ruled that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects employees from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

24. *Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin* 570 US 297 (2013)- Reaffirmed the constitutionality of affirmative action in college admissions, allowing universities to consider race as one factor among many in their holistic review process.

25. *Shelby County v. Holder* 570 US 529 (2013)- Struck down a key provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which required certain states and localities with a history of voter discrimination to get federal approval before changing their voting laws.

26. *Trump v. Hawaii* 585 US Docket no 17-965 (2018)- Upheld President Trump's travel ban, which restricted entry into the United States from several predominantly Muslim countries, sparking debates about religious discrimination and executive power. Increasing immigrants

27. *O'Connor v. Oakhurst Dairy* 851 F.3d 69 (2017)-Addressed the use of the Oxford comma in a Maine law governing overtime pay, illustrating how legal interpretation can impact workers' rights.

28. *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee* 594 docket 19-1257 & docket 19-1258 (2021)- Upheld Arizona voting restrictions, including a law that invalidated ballots cast in the wrong precinct, prompting concerns about voting rights and access.

29. *United States v. Windsor* 570 US 744 (2013)- Struck down a key section of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), which had defined marriage as between one man and one woman for federal purposes, marking a significant victory for LGBTQ+ rights.

30. *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* 579 US 582 (2016) - Invalidated a Texas law that imposed strict requirements on abortion clinics, reaffirming the constitutional right to abortion established in *Roe v. Wade*.

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extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgicfindmkaj/https://www.yalelawjournal.org/pdf/135\_twm37z1n.pdf; https://www.loc.gov/resource/gdcmassbookdig.actsofcongress00geor/?st=gallery; https://www.legalbluebook.com/bluebook/v21/quick-style-guide; The writ of mandamus is personal and issues to the individual to compel performance, and it does not reach the office but is directed against the officer to compel the officer to perform the required legal duty. *Bulloch County v. Ritzert*, 213 Ga. 818, 102 S.E.2d 40 (1958). THE ROAD FROM RUNNYMEDE: MAGNA CARTA AND CONSTITUTIONALISM IN AMERICA 122 (1968); Magna Carta Libertatum,

<https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2114&context=ncilj>:

[https://www.loc.gov/resource/mjm.28\\_1811\\_1815/?sp=1](https://www.loc.gov/resource/mjm.28_1811_1815/?sp=1) James Madison, January 27, 1814 Rwo  
Acers of Congress.

We again thank the international community, governments, and organizations that recognize the  
State of Loc Nation and support our quest for justice, recognition, and empowerment.

Approved,

Christina Loren Clement

HH Empress Queen Christina Loren Clement

Copy of my authored Books on Amazon

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Should the Court require any further information or  
documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted, Thank you for your attention to this matter.



Rev. Dr. Christina Clement, Presidential Candidate of the US 2024  
8 The Green, Suite A

Dover, DE 19901

678-780-5557

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CHRISTINA CLEMENT, PM

**UNCLASSIFIED (U)**

## **2 FAM 150**

# **SEALS, COAT OF ARMS, AND FLAGS**

*(CT:GEN-597; 08-08-2023)*  
*(Office of Origin: A/GIS/DIR)*

## **2 FAM 151 POLICY AND AUTHORITY**

### **2 FAM 151.1 Policy**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Because the seals, emblems, and flags of the United States and its government units are their visual and symbolic representations (and sometimes manifestations), it is Department policy that any use of such shall be in a proper and dignified manner.
- b. It is not appropriate to use representations of the Great Seal of the United States, the Coat of Arms of the United States, or the U.S. flag in such a manner as to be disposable items.

### **2 FAM 151.2 Scope**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

This subchapter applies to the use of seals, emblems, and flags at the Department of State and Foreign Service posts and for other official purposes.

### **2 FAM 151.3 Responsibilities**

*(CT:GEN-597; 08-08-2023)*

- a. Department:
  - (1) Flags: The Support Services Branch (A/OPR/FMS/GSM/SS) manages the acquisition and display of flags for the Main State building, and maintains a flag library for use in Main State. This office can also provide information for posts on obtaining flags ([202-647-1634/35](#));

- (2) Great Seal: The Office of Presidential Appointments is the point of contact for questions concerning the use of the Great Seal of the United States;
  - (3) Department Seal: The Bureau of Consular Affairs, Passport Services Directorate's *Office of Records Management, Records Creation and Retention Division (CA/PPT/S/RM/RCR)* manages the use of this seal for document authentication purposes. For questions regarding other uses of the Department Seal, including use by commercial entities, consult the Office of the Legal Adviser; and,
  - (4) Visa and passport seals: The Bureau of Consular Affairs manages the domestic use of passport and visa seals.
- b. At post: Post management officers manage the acquisition, display, and use of flags and seals, except for consular seals. The Bureau of Consular Affairs' Office of the Executive Director's General Services Division manages the acquisition and use of specialized consular seals overseas.

## **2 FAM 151.4 Authorities**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Great Seal of the United States—4 U.S.C. 41 - 42.
- b. Use of likenesses of the Great Seal—18 U.S.C. 713.
- c. Wrongful use of a Government seal—18 U.S.C. 1017.
- d. Forging Government seal—18 U.S.C. 506.
- e. Impressing a seal directly on paper—1 U.S.C. 114.
- f. Display and use of the flag—4 U.S.C. 5 - 10.
- g. Display of the flag for mourning—Presidential Proclamation 3044, as amended by Presidential Proclamation 3948. See [2 FAM Exhibit 155.4-1](#).
- h. POW and/or MIA flag—36 U.S.C. 902.

## **2 FAM 152 SEALS**

### **2 FAM 152.1 Description of Official Seals**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

- a. Great Seal of the United States: The obverse of the Great Seal of the United

States is the Coat of Arms of the United States, a bald eagle with its wings outstretched and with 13 arrows in its left talon and an olive branch in its right talon. This image is the official emblem and mark of identification of the U.S. Government. This seal was adopted by a resolution of Congress passed on June 20, 1782, fixing the design of The Great Seal for the United States in Congress. After adoption of the U.S. Constitution, Congress provided by an Act approved September 15, 1789, that this seal should be the Seal of the United States of America, and designated the Secretary of State as custodian of the Seal.

- b. Department of State seals: The official seal of the Department of State carries the design on the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States within an encircling legend Department of State, United States of America. See [5 FAH-7 Exhibit H-122](#). Impression, wax, and rubber-stamp seals used at posts bear the same design, generally encircled by a legend indicating the rank and location of the post; e.g., Embassy of the United States of America, Caracas. On seals for the use of consulates general, consular agencies, and consulates, the location and name of the country also appears.

## **2 FAM 152.2 Using Official Seals**

### **2 FAM 152.2-1 Great Seal of the United States**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. The Great Seal of the United States is used for the authentication of certain documents after the President of the United States has signed them.
- b. Federal law (1 U.S.C. 114) provides that where “a seal” is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it is lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression therewith directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary. Such a seal is less likely to be defaced than one made on wax, and by enactment, impressions of this kind are almost universally allowed as a substitute for seals on wax.
- c. For use of the U.S. Coat of Arms (the obverse of the Great Seal) in overseas posts, see [2 FAM 153](#).
- d. For use of the Great Seal on treaties and other international agreements, see [11 FAM 734](#).
- e. The Department of State is not authorized by law to grant or to withhold

permission to reproduce the design of the Great Seal of the United States for unofficial purposes. Federal law prohibits many uses of likenesses of the Great Seal, including uses designed to convey a false impression of sponsorship or approval by the U.S. Government (see 18 U.S.C. 713). The Department's general policy is to strongly discourage use of the Great Seal for unofficial purposes.

## **2 FAM 152.2-2 Department of State Seals**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

- a. Department of State personnel are authorized to affix replicas and reproductions of Department Seals to appropriate documents, certifications, and other materials for all official purposes, consistent with this section.
- b. Department of State seals or reproductions thereof may not be used for unofficial purposes by any person, and may not be used by any nongovernment person or entity, without the express approval of the Department. The chief of mission or designee must immediately notify the Office of the Inspector General, Office of Investigations (OIG/INV) when misuse of an official seal is determined.
- c. Department seals are used:
  - (1) In the performance of consular services (see [7 FAM 800](#));
  - (2) When preparing Department correspondence (see 5 FAH-1, Correspondence Handbook); and
  - (3) When including Department Seals in printed or electronic graphic products (see Graphics Handbook, [5 FAH-7 H-122](#) through H-125).
- d. For instructions concerning the affixing of the consular seal on the premises and property of U.S. decedents, see [7 FAM 294.2](#) paragraph a and [7 FAM 294.5](#).
- e. Wrongful use of the official seals of the Department of State could subject the individual or entity to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1017, which provides penalties for the wrongful use of an official seal; or 18 U.S.C. 506, which provides penalties for forgery or fraudulent making of a Department seal, and to other provisions of law, as applicable.

## **2 FAM 152.3 Sealing Equipment at Foreign Service Posts**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

Each post is provided with the following necessary supplies and devices for the affixing of its official seals:

- (1) Impression seal: An impression seal (also termed press seal) is a metal engraving seal die affixed to a press mechanism, used to make a raised impression on an instrument, document, or other paper. The impression seal is used in performing notarial services, issuing visas and passports, and performing certain shipping and seamen services;
- (2) Rubber stamp seal: A rubber stamp seal is a small rubber seal die affixed to a round rubber stamp. It is generally used in connection with the certification of consular invoices and for certain shipping and seamen services and on certain administrative documents;
- (3) Wax seal: A wax seal is a small metal engraving seal die affixed to a short wooden handle, used for making impressions on wax. It is used to seal premises and effects in estate cases, to seal envelopes and packages, or other items as needed;
- (4) Porter safety seal press: A porter safety seal press is a metal press mechanism having a die affixed to each side bearing, on the side having the emblem of the Great Seal, the rank of the office; on the other side appears the name of the city (or city and country depending on rank of post) where the office is located. It is pressed on small, blank lead seals to seal official pouches;
- (5) Embossing and printing dies: Embossing and printing dies are small steel dies, which may be loaned to local printers by posts for printing and embossing stationery procured locally; and
- (6) Notarial wafer: A notarial wafer is a round, red, blank paper wafer used in notarial acts when the instrument or document to which the notarial act relates consists of more than one sheet, or when the certificate will be attached and not written on the document itself. The impression seal of the post is impressed on the wafer.

## **2 FAM 152.3-1 Requesting Sealing Devices**

*(CT:GEN-592; 05-30-2023)*

Requisition specialized consular seals from the Bureau of Consular Affairs' Office of the Executive Director's General Services Division (CA/EX/GSD).

## **2 FAM 152.3-2 Safeguarding Sealing Devices and Supplies**

*(CT:GEN-572; 05-20-2021)*

To ensure accountability, the Department's approved records systems, the Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS) records, or manual cards, are maintained for all sealing devices, both documentary and safeguarding types, regardless of cost (see [14 FAM 414.3](#), Personal Custody Records). The affixing of the documentary type is under the direct supervision of the signing officer. The affixing of the safeguarding type by authorized employees at posts is under the direction of responsible officers. After business hours, or when not in use, or in the absence of responsible officers, sealing devices are placed in vaults, safes, or safe-file cabinets equipped with three-way combination locks to which only U.S. Government personnel have access. Where such safeguards are not available, the sealing devices are protected in a manner specifically approved in writing by the appropriate regional or resident security officer.

## **2 FAM 152.3-3 Sealing Device Die Disposal**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

Before disposition is made of obsolete, unserviceable, or excess dies on sealing devices, the dies are mutilated beyond recognition to preclude their use by unauthorized persons. This can be accomplished by burning or cutting rubber stamps and by defacing metal dies with a file or hammer. If attached to a metal device, the dies are removed and mutilated; the remainder of the mechanism should be given to the general services officer for disposal.

## **2 FAM 153 U.S. COAT OF ARMS**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

This section primarily concerns itself with the use of the U.S. Coat of Arms (the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States) at Foreign Service posts.

### **2 FAM 153.1 General**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

The Coat of Arms of the United States is displayed on stationery, publications, military uniforms, public monuments, public buildings, and other public property issued, owned, or used by the U.S. Government, and in various other connections pertaining to the Federal Government.

## 2 FAM 153.1-1 Description and Legends

*(CT:GEN-303; 04-17-2001)*

- a. The U.S. Coat of Arms, as displayed by Foreign Service posts, constitutes a permanent emblem of the authority and property of the United States and is, therefore, a continuing form of protection for that authority and property. The coat of arms of a Foreign Service post consists of the obverse of the Coat of Arms of the United States together with the legend of designation of the post. The normal practice is for the legend to encircle the facsimile of the seal, but the legend may be a separate plaque. The approved legends are as follows:

Embassy	United States of America
Consulate General	United States of America
Consulate	United States of America
Consular Agency	United States of America

- b. Any coat of arms bearing a legend other than one of the foregoing is obsolete and should be replaced.

## 2 FAM 153.1-2 Foreign Language Legends

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

Foreign Service posts are also encouraged, although not required, to display the legend of the post in the local language, particularly in countries where the language does not use the Roman alphabet. The legend should not appear in a language other than English on the coat of arms, but it may be displayed on a plaque of conservative size and taste in any appropriate location near the entrance of a building or in some cases near the entrance of the grounds.

## 2 FAM 153.2 Coat of Arms Display

### 2 FAM 153.2-1 Embassy

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

The coat of arms of the U.S. embassy is placed, whenever possible, above the



principal entrance of the diplomatic representative's residence, and the chancery, when it is separate from the residence, unless such procedure is in conflict with local custom. If aesthetic objectives would be better served, or if physical difficulties make placing it above the entrance impractical, the coat of arms may be displayed elsewhere in a location conspicuous to the public.

## **2 FAM 153.2-2 Consular Offices**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

The coat of arms of the consular office is placed at or near the entrance to the office, unless specifically prohibited by the laws of the country.

## **2 FAM 153.2-3 Combined Offices**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

At combined offices, only the coat of arms of the embassy or post is displayed on the outside of the premises.

## **2 FAM 153.2-4 Exterior Ornamentation**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

The Coat of Arms of the United States may be used for exterior ornamentation on diplomatic and consular buildings by means of carved stone, mosaic insets, bronze plaques, etc.

## **2 FAM 153.2-5 Interior Display**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

At the discretion of the principal officer, the U.S. Coat of Arms may be displayed in an appropriate interior area, such as a public reception room.

## **2 FAM 153.3 Coat of Arms Disposal**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

Whenever a post changes status or is abolished, or when diplomatic relations are broken, coats of arms, which are not permanently affixed and which can be removed without extensive damage to the building, are taken down. When a post changes status without disruption of normal functions, the coat of arms bearing the legend of designation is made available to the Department for transfer to another post. If conditions warrant, coats of arms may be destroyed

on the premises.

## **2 FAM 154 FLAGS**

### **2 FAM 154.1 U.S. Flag**

*(CT:GEN-303; 04-17-2001)*

- a. Diplomatic missions have the right, under international law, to display their national flag on the embassy, the ambassador's office, and the ambassador's residence. Accordingly, chiefs of mission are responsible to ensure that the national flag is prominently displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the building or buildings housing the mission.
- b. Consular conventions and international custom authorize display of the national flag on consular posts. Principal officers are responsible to ensure that the flag is prominently displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the building housing the consular post. Posts maintaining no staff on regular duty on days the office is closed to business may limit the daily display of the flag to normal working days and holidays.
- c. Posts may refrain from exterior display of the flag when, in the judgment of the principal officer, local conditions make it temporarily inadvisable.

### **2 FAM 154.2 Other Flags**

#### **2 FAM 154.2-1 Foreign Service Flags**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Foreign Service flags (see [2 FAM Exhibit 154.2](#)) for interior and automobile display have been designated for use by:
  - (1) Ambassadors and ministers accredited to sovereign foreign governments as chiefs of U.S. diplomatic missions (embassies);
  - (2) Chiefs of other Department of State diplomatic missions (e.g., USUN, USRO);
  - (3) Accredited diplomatic officers other than the chief of mission (automobile flag only); and
  - (4) Consular officers in charge of consular posts.
- b. The Foreign Service flag of the principal officer at a Foreign Service post is

displayed, with the U.S. flag, in the office of the principal officer. The flag of the principal officer also is displayed with the U.S. flag in the main reception-entrance area at a consular post. The interior display of flags at Foreign Service posts is prescribed in [2 FAM 154.3-2](#). The display of the U.S. flag and Foreign Service flags on automobiles is prescribed in [2 FAM 154.3-3](#).

## **2 FAM 154.2-2 POW and/or MIA Flag**

*(CT:GEN-572; 05-20-2021)*

The POW and/or MIA flag (see [2 FAM Exhibit 154.2](#)) is the National League of Families POW and/or MIA flag recognized officially and designated by 36 U.S.C. 902. See [2 FAM 155](#) for information on displaying the flag on holidays and other occasions.

## **2 FAM 154.3 Specifications**

### **2 FAM 154.3-1 Exterior Display**

*(CT:GEN-303; 04-17-2001)*

The U.S. flag regularly flown on the building or grounds of a Foreign Service post should be 5 x 9 1/2 feet, unless a larger or smaller flag is desirable because of the size of the staff or the building, or the location of the staff in the building. The flag flown on holidays may be larger than that used for regular exterior display.

### **2 FAM 154.3-2 Flags for Interior Display**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

U.S. flags and Foreign Service flags for display are 2 feet 11 inches x 5 feet 6 inches in size. Staffs are approximately 8 feet in height. Both the U.S. flag for display in the office of the chief of mission and in the main reception entrance to the mission is of extra-fine quality, with gilt fringe, cords, and tassels; the staff for the U.S. flag is surmounted with a gilt eagle; and that for the Foreign Service flag with a gilt spearhead. U.S. flags and Foreign Service flags and their staffs, used for other interior display, are plain.

### **2 FAM 154.3-3 Automobile Flags**

*(CT:GEN-303; 04-17-2001)*

U.S. flags and Foreign Service flags for automobile display are 12 by 18 inches. Staffs are of a length to assure that the flags fly free from the vehicle. U.S. and Foreign Service flags of different sizes are never displayed simultaneously.

## **2 FAM 154.4 Requisitioning**

*(CT:GEN-303; 04-17-2001)*

Requisition from the General Services Administration (GSA) all U.S. flags and Foreign Service flags, flag staffs, bases, eagles, and spearheads. Although automobile fender flag staff sets are not stocked by GSA, GSA will still procure them for post, upon receipt of a FEDSTRIP-coded requisition. Post may also procure the automobile fender flag set, directly from a commercial vendor.

## **2 FAM 155 DISPLAYING FLAGS ON HOLIDAYS AND OTHER OCCASIONS**

### **2 FAM 155.1 U.S. Holidays**

*(CT:GEN-572; 05-20-2021)*

The U.S. flag is displayed outside, weather permitting, at Foreign Service posts. Main State and posts must fly the U.S. flag on the following national holidays and days which have been designated by acts of Congress or by presidential proclamation as flag days:

New Year's Day	January 1
Inauguration Day (every 4th year)	January 20
Martin Luther King's Birthday*	Third Monday in January
Lincoln's Birthday	February 12
Presidents' Day	Third Monday in February
Easter Sunday	(Variable)
Mother's Day	Second Sunday in May
Peace Officers Memorial Day	May 15

Armed Forces Day	Third Saturday in May
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Flag Day	June 14
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Patriot Day	September 11
Constitution Day	September 17
National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Day	Variable
Columbus Day	Second Monday in October
Navy Day	October 27
Veterans Day	November 11
Thanksgiving Day	Fourth Thursday in November
Remembrance of Pearl Harbor	December 7
Christmas Day	December 25

And in other American Republics on:

Pan American Day	April 14
Pan American Aviation Day	December 17

- b. Foreign Service posts also display the U.S. flag on such other days as the President may proclaim.
- c. At the Department's headquarters (Main State, HST Building), the POW/MIA flag is publicly displayed on all days on which the flag of the United States is displayed.

## **2 FAM 155.2 Occasions Other Than U.S. Holidays**

## **2 FAM 155.2-1 Host Country Holidays**

*(CT:GEN-307; 08-14-2003)*

- a. The U.S. flag may be displayed:
  - (1) On the local holidays of the country or city in which a Foreign Service post is located;
  - (2) When requested by the national or local authorities;
  - (3) When required by custom; or
  - (4) At the discretion of the principal officer.
- b. The management officer at each post maintains a list of such holidays, plus a summary of all other flag days, in a special folder.

## **2 FAM 155.2-2 Holidays of Other Sovereign States**

*(CT:GEN-303; 04-17-2001)*

It is sometimes the custom at Foreign Service posts to display the U.S. flag on the various national holidays of the sovereign states maintaining missions or consulates in the same city. Verify this by consulting with the dean of the diplomatic corps, who also may be called upon to furnish lists of such holidays if the information is not available directly from the resident representatives of those states.

## **2 FAM 155.2-3 Other Occasions**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

- a. The flag is flown daily for 1 month at half-staff during a period of national mourning, as for the death of the President.
- b. At the discretion of the officer in charge, or as requested by the dean of the diplomatic or consular corps or by local authorities, the flag may be displayed during the visits of high national or foreign officials.
- c. An especially important use of the flag at Foreign Service posts may be its prominent display intended to protect U.S. citizens and property from molestation, as an emblem of authority.
- d. The flag may be used to cover a veteran's casket at a funeral. The flag may also be used to cover the casket of a deceased U.S. citizen Foreign or Civil Service employee pending completion of arrangements for transportation of the remains or up to the time of burial if burial takes place at the post.

- e. The U.S. flag may be used on vehicles, carried in a parade, or placed on or near a speaker's platform.

## **2 FAM 155.3 Displaying the U.S. Flag**

*(CT:GEN-296; 10-01-1999)*

- a. When the flag is displayed on a staff, the blue field is in the position nearest the peak of the staff; on a halyard, the blue field is uppermost.
- b. When the flag is hung vertically over the middle of the street, the blue field is toward the north in an east and west street, or toward the east in a north and south street. If the flag is displayed between a house and a pole at the curb so that it hangs over the sidewalk, the blue field is toward the pole.
- c. When the flag is displayed flat against the wall, the blue field is the upper left-hand corner as viewed by an audience looking toward the wall.
- d. When displayed in a public auditorium, the flag may be placed on the speaker's platform; if displayed flat, it is above and behind the speaker, but if displayed from a staff it stands in a position of honor to the speaker's right as when facing the audience. When displayed in a public auditorium but not on the speaker's platform, the flag is placed before and to the right of the audience.

## **2 FAM 155.4 Displaying the U.S. Flag at Half-Staff During a Period of Mourning**

### **2 FAM 155.4-1 State Department Procedures**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

- a. The Secretary has delegated to the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration the authority to decide to lower the American flag to half-staff in certain instances. Upon the death of a current or former official, or due to other tragic circumstances, lowering the flag to half-staff can be initiated in four ways:
  - (1) Automatically, as specified in the governing authorities;
  - (2) By the President;
  - (3) By the Secretary of State or his or her designee; or
  - (4) By a chief of mission abroad;

- b. The Assistant Secretary for Administration (A) has been delegated responsibility for the overall management of this policy and for notifying all Department of State domestic and overseas locations of the requirement to display the flag at half-staff under circumstances initiated by law, by the President, or by the Secretary of State. Chiefs of mission abroad are delegated authority for events originating at post. The Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary for Management also may exercise these delegated authorities.

## **2 FAM 155.4-2 Procedures Initiated by Law**

### **2 FAM 155.4-2(A) Domestic Locations**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. In most instances, Presidential Proclamation 3044; [2 FAM 155.6-2](#), When Used for Mourning; and 4 U.S.C.7(m) prescribe when and where flags are to be lowered to half-staff.
- b. If the General Services Administration (GSA) Administrator determines that the Washington metropolitan area should lower flags, GSA notifies the National Capital Region Administrator, who then instructs personnel at GSA-leased and U.S. Government-owned buildings to lower flags to half-staff.

### **2 FAM 155.4-2(B) Locations Abroad**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. According to the authorities cited in [2 FAM 155.4-2\(A\)](#), paragraph a, there is only one instance when our flags overseas are automatically lowered to half-staff: upon the death of a President or a former President. In all other instances, the President, the Secretary, or a designee must specifically direct that the flags overseas be lowered.
- b. During normal duty hours, A/OPR will draft a cable, cleared by A and S/ES-O, instructing posts to lower flags. During off-duty hours, the DAS for A/OPR or a designee will contact S/ES-O to issue a standard cable to notify posts.

## **2 FAM 155.4-3 Procedures Initiated by the President**

### **2 FAM 155.4-3(A) Domestic Locations**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*



- a. In situations not covered by the authorities cited in [2 FAM 155.4-2\(A\)](#), paragraph a, the President can direct the Executive Clerk to issue a Proclamation or Executive Order stating that flags should be flown at half-staff. The Proclamation or Executive Order gives the length of time and the locations where flags are to be lowered and is published in the Federal Register.
- b. The GSA administrator receives a copy of the President's proclamation and determines which of the 10 regions should lower flags.
- c. If the GSA administrator determines that the Washington metropolitan area should lower flags, GSA notifies the National Capital Region administrator, who then instructs personnel at GSA-leased and U.S. Government-owned buildings to lower flags to half-staff.

## **2 FAM 155.4-3(B) Locations Abroad**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. During normal duty hours, the Executive Clerk to the President will phone the Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) for the Office of Operations (A/OPR) when overseas flags are to be lowered. She/he will also send a copy of the Proclamation or Executive Order to the Department. After duty hours, she/he will call the Operations Center, senior watch officer. The Operations Center will then contact the DAS for A/OPR or the A bureau duty officer.
- b. During normal duty hours, A/OPR will draft a cable, cleared by A and S/ES-O, instructing posts to lower flags. During off-duty hours, the DAS for A/OPR or a designee will contact S/ES-O to issue a standard cable to notify posts.

## **2 FAM 155.4-4 Procedures Initiated by the Secretary of State**

### **2 FAM 155.4-4(A) Special Instances**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

- a. The authorities cited in [2 FAM 155.4-2\(A\)](#), paragraph a, authorize the heads of the various departments and agencies of the U.S. Government to direct that the U.S. flag be flown at half-staff at locations under their control in special instances.
- b. When the Secretary of State or the designee (normally the Assistant Secretary for Administration) determines that the Department's flags should be flown at

half-staff, the Office of the Executive Secretary will be notified during duty hours, and the senior watch officer will be notified during off-duty hours.

- c. The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) for Operations (A/OPR) is then notified by the A Bureau during duty hours, or S/ES-O during off-duty hours.
- d. A/OPR notifies Diplomatic Security to have staff lower the flags at Department of State controlled buildings.
- e. During normal duty hours, A/OPR will draft a cable, cleared by A, instructing posts to lower flags. During off-duty hours, the DAS for A/OPR or a designee works with S/ES-O to issue a standard cable to notify posts.
- f. On occasion, flags may be lowered to half-staff in only one country or a group of countries (i.e., NATO countries). In these instances, the country desk involved will draft an action memorandum and cable for approval by the Secretary or the designee, the Assistant Secretary for Administration, requesting that flags be lowered in the country or group of countries in question.

## **2 FAM 155.4-4(B) Cases of Catastrophic Events**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

- a. The Department has determined that the flag will be globally lowered rarely, only in cases of catastrophic events, such as embassy attacks that result in mass casualties.
- b. In the past, Department policy directed chiefs of mission to lower the flag under very limited circumstances. These were:
  - (1) Upon issuance of any official proclamation authorizing flying the flag at half-staff issued by a host country; and
  - (2) When the principal officer at a Foreign Service post dies at the post.
- c. Individual missions now are directed to lower the flag in three additional circumstances. These are:
  - (1) When any employee (regardless of employment category or nationality) under Chief of Mission Authority at their post is killed in the line of duty;
  - (2) When a U.S. citizen is killed by hostile action directed against the United States (for instance, Peace Corps volunteers, humanitarian workers, etc.); and
  - (3) When a local national employed in another U.S. mission as a third-

country national locally employed staff (LE staff) dies in the line of duty.

- d. Flags may be flown at half-staff from the day of death, for a period of 3 days, or in accordance with recognized customs.
- e. The assistant secretary for the respective regional bureau must be notified through official channels of the name, title, and circumstances of the individual(s) to be honored when a decision is made by the chief of mission to bestow this mark of respect at locations abroad.

## **2 FAM 155.4-5 Procedures Initiated by the Chief of Mission**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Upon the issuance of any official proclamation authorizing flying the flag at half-staff issued by a host country, the chief of mission is delegated authority to display the U.S. flag at half-staff during the decreed period of mourning or, if no specific period is prescribed, from the day of death through the day of interment, as provided in [2 FAM 155.4](#).
- b. When the principal officer of a Foreign Service post dies at the post, the flag may be flown at half-staff from the day of death through the day of interment or the day the body begins its journey to another locality for interment, as provided in [2 FAM 155.6-2](#), paragraph e.
- c. The Assistant Secretary for Administration must be notified through official channels of the name, title, and circumstances of the individual to be honored when a decision is made by post to bestow this mark of respect at locations abroad.

## **2 FAM 155.5 Displaying the U.S. Flag With Other Flags**

*(CT:GEN-444; 06-16-2015)*

- a. The only flag or pennant that may be displayed above the U.S. flag is the church pennant, which is flown above the flag during divine services aboard a U.S. war vessel.
- b. When flown with flags or pennants of non-sovereign entities, such as cities, states, or clubs, the U.S. flag is above them on a halyard, at the right of a group of staffs to the viewer's left, or otherwise accorded the honor position. When the flag is displayed to the speaker's right on a platform of a public auditorium, any non-sovereign flag on the platform is displayed to the speaker's left. When the flag is not on the speaker's platform but is displayed before and to the right of the audience, any non-sovereign flag is displayed

before and to the left of the audience.

- c. When flown with flags of other sovereign nations, the U.S. flag is always accorded strict equality; no flag is displayed higher than any other, and all are of the same size if possible. On U.S. Government premises, the U.S. flag is accorded the position of honor by being placed first in the line up (on the left when facing the display) of a group of sovereign flags, displayed in alphabetical order with a second U.S. flag in the line-up. However, in a display not on U.S. Government premises, the flag of the host country may be accorded the honor position among a group of flags of sovereign nations.

## **2 FAM 155.6 Care and Protocols of U.S. Flag**

### **2 FAM 155.6-1 General Care**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. The flag is treated with honor and respect. It is not displayed in severe stormy weather nor allowed to touch the ground when being hoisted or lowered. The flag is never used for a costume or as a draping, nor shall any lettering or other object be placed on it.
- b. When not in use, roll the flag on a staff or fold it into a small triangle with only the blue field showing on the outside. When the flag is damp, hang it up flat until dry, then roll it on the staff or properly fold it.
- c. Display only clean, undamaged flags. Privately burn flags that have become torn or badly faded. Posts should maintain a supply of flags adequate to permit immediate retirement of flags that become damaged.
- d. When diplomatic relations are broken, take care to ensure that all flags are either carefully packed for shipment or burned before personnel leave the post.

### **2 FAM 155.6-2 When Used for Mourning**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Show official mourning by displaying the flag at half-staff. See also [2 FAM Exhibit 155.4-1](#) on the display of the U.S. flag at half-staff upon the death of certain officials and former officials.
- b. The flag is draped only when a Presidential declaration of national mourning so provides. A standard parade-size flag on a staff is draped by attaching at the

peak of the staff two streamers of black crepe, 7 feet long x 12 inches wide, tied in a bow; flags displayed on halyards or on walls are first raised to the peak then lowered to the half-staff position; in the evening the flag is raised briefly to the peak before being lowered.

- c. On Memorial Day, the flag is flown at half-staff (but not draped) from sunrise to noon, then at the peak from noon until sunset.
- d. When the host government decrees official mourning upon the death of a head of state or other foreign dignitary, Foreign Service posts fly the U.S. flag at half-staff during the decreed period of mourning, or, if no specific period is prescribed, from the day of death through the day of interment.
- e. When the principal officer at a Foreign Service post dies at the post, the flag may be flown at half-staff from the day of death through the day of interment or the day the body begins its journey to another locality for interment.

## **2 FAM 155.6-3 Covering a Casket**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

When used to cover a casket, place the flag so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder of the deceased. The flag is not lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

## **2 FAM 155.6-4 Civilian Salute to the Flag**

### **2 FAM 155.6-4(A) How To Salute**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

A man salutes by removing his hat with his right hand and holding it over his heart. A woman, or a man without a hat, salutes by placing the right hand over the heart. A person saluting should stand at attention and face the object being saluted. While the national anthem is being played and there is no flag displayed, the salute is rendered toward the music. If a salute is to be held only momentarily, as in a salute to a flag passing in a parade or review, a man removes his hat, dips it toward his heart, then replaces it upon his head.

### **2 FAM 155.6-4(B) Flag and National Anthem**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

Civilians salute the U.S. flag while it is being raised or lowered, or while it is

passing in parade or review. They salute while the national anthem is being played, whether in the presence of the flag or not. However, render salutes to the flag and the national anthem only out-of-doors. Indoors, one should stand at attention while the anthem is played or sung.

## **2 FAM 155.6-4(C) Naval Vessels, Honor Guards, and Reviews**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

Civilians salute the flag when boarding a naval vessel and when leaving it, and they return the salute of the honor guard, if any. These are momentary salutes, as are the many rendered by civilians reviewing troops.

## **2 FAM 155.6-4(D) Saluting Flags and National Anthems of Other Nations**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

Members of the Foreign Service salute the flags and national anthems of other nations under the same circumstances and in the same manner as prescribed for saluting the U.S. flag and national anthem.

## **2 FAM 155.6-4(E) Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag**

*(CT:GEN-368; 03-01-2010)*

- a. Congress has designated the following pledge of allegiance to the flag:  
“I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”
- b. Civilians render the pledge the same way as saluting the U.S. flag ([2 FAM 155.6-4\(A\)](#)). Persons in uniform render the military salute.

## **2 FAM 155.7 Interior Display of Flags at Foreign Service Posts**

### **2 FAM 155.7-1 Office of Principal Officer**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. The U.S. flag is displayed at a mission with the Foreign Service flag of the chief of mission, and at a consular office with the flag for consular officers.

The U.S. flag is displayed on a staff to the right (officer's right) of the desk of the principal officer, and the Foreign Service flag on a staff of equal height to the left of the desk.

- b. At combined posts, the U.S. flag and the flag for consular officers may be displayed in the office of the officer in charge of the consular section.

## **2 FAM 155.7-2 Mission's Main Reception Entrance**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

The U.S. flag and the Foreign Service flag of the chief of mission are displayed on staffs of equal height in the main reception entrance of the mission. The U.S. flag is displayed to the left and the Foreign Service flag to the right of a person entering the building.

## **2 FAM 155.7-3 Consular Office's Public Waiting Room**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

Display the U.S. flag and the consular officer flag on staffs of equal height in the main public waiting-room area at a consular post. Display the U.S. flag at the right (waiting audience's right) front of the room, as determined by the arrangement of waiting-room seating facilities, and the consular flag to the left front of the room.

## **2 FAM 155.7-4 Other Areas and Offices at Foreign Service Posts**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Display the U.S. flag on a staff in any room or office within a Foreign Service post in which the administration of oaths is a regularly performed function.
- b. Posts may display the U.S. flag in any office, reception, or waiting room, or other area within a Foreign Service post where its display is considered by the principal officer to be appropriate to the room or area.

## **2 FAM 155.8 Displaying the U.S. Flag and Officer's Flag on Automobiles**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

- a. Both the U.S. flag and the Foreign Service flag of the principal officer may be

displayed on the automobile used by the principal officer on official business, including attendance at ceremonial functions and on official travel in the country or consular district of assignment. As a general rule, the principal officer follows the clear dictates of established local custom in determining whether and when flags are to be displayed on the automobile, except when an emergency situation may warrant their display for reasons of personal safety.

- b. At missions, the chief of mission, in the chief of mission's discretion and following the clear dictates of established local custom, may prescribe the display of the U.S. flag and the diplomatic officer's automobile flag on vehicles occupied by officers of the chief of mission's staff when, representing the chief of mission, they attend important ceremonial or other official functions. Such display of automobile flags may also be determined by the chief of mission to be warranted in circumstances of emergency for reasons of personal safety.
- c. For automobile display, the U.S. flag is flown from a staff affixed to the right front fender or the right side of the front bumper of the vehicle. The Foreign Service flag is flown from the left front fender or the left side of the front bumper. When the principal officer does not occupy the vehicle, the flags are either removed from the vehicle or rolled and hooded on their staffs.

## **2 FAM 156 THROUGH 159 UNASSIGNED**

### **2 FAM Exhibit 155.4-1 PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS ON FLAG DISPLAY**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

#### **PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 3044**

Display of the Flag of the United States of America at Half-Staff Upon the Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials

WHEREAS it is appropriate that the flag of the United States of America be flown at half-staff on Federal Buildings, grounds, and facilities upon the death of principal officials of the Government of the United States and the Governors of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States as a mark of respect



to their memory; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that rules be prescribed for the uniform observance of this mark of respect by all executive departments and agencies of the Government, and as a guide to the people of the Nation generally on such occasions;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of the officials hereinafter designated:

1. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions for the period indicated upon the death of any of the following- designated officials or former officials of the United States:
  - (a) The President or a former President: for thirty days from the day of death.

The flag shall also be flown at half-staff for such period at all United States embassies, legations, and other facilities abroad, including military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

- (b) The Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives: for 10 days from the day of death.
    - (c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice-President, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force: from the day of death until interment.
  2. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia on the day of death and on the following day upon the death of a United States Senator, Representative, Territorial Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and it shall also be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the State, Congressional District, Territory, or Commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Commissioner, respectively, from the day of death until interment.

3. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings and grounds of the Federal Government in a State, Territory, or possession of the United States upon the death of the Governor of such State, Territory, or possession from the day of death until interment.
4. In the event of the death of other officials, former officials, or foreign dignitaries, the flag of the United States shall be displayed at half-staff in accordance with such orders or instructions as may be issued by or at the direction of the President, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.
5. The heads of the several departments and agencies of the Government may direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff on buildings, grounds, or naval vessels under their jurisdiction on occasions other than those specified herein which they consider proper, and that suitable military honors be rendered as appropriate.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty four, and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

Walter B. Smith

Acting Secretary of State

36 U.S.C. 175

#### PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 3948

Amending Proclamation No. 3044 With Respect to Display of The Flag of the United States of America at Half-Staff Upon the Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials

By the President of The United States

A Proclamation

I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation No. 3044 of March 1, 1954, prescribing rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of certain officials, is amended by substituting for subsection (c) of section 1 thereof the following:

“(c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, or the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives: from the day of death until interment.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety fourth.

/s/ RICHARD NIXON

36 U.S.C. 176

## **2 FAM Exhibit 154.2 FOREIGN SERVICE FLAGS**

*(CT:GEN-344; 08-26-2008)*

**CHIEF OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION FLAG**



- a. This flag is for the use of chiefs of Department of State diplomatic missions other than those accredited to sovereign foreign governments (e.g., USUN, USRO, NATO, etc.).
- b. The design consists of a white background bearing the Seal of the United States set in the center and encircled by 13 blue stars.
- c. This flag may be used for interior and automobile display.

### **AMBASSADOR'S OR MINISTER'S FLAG**



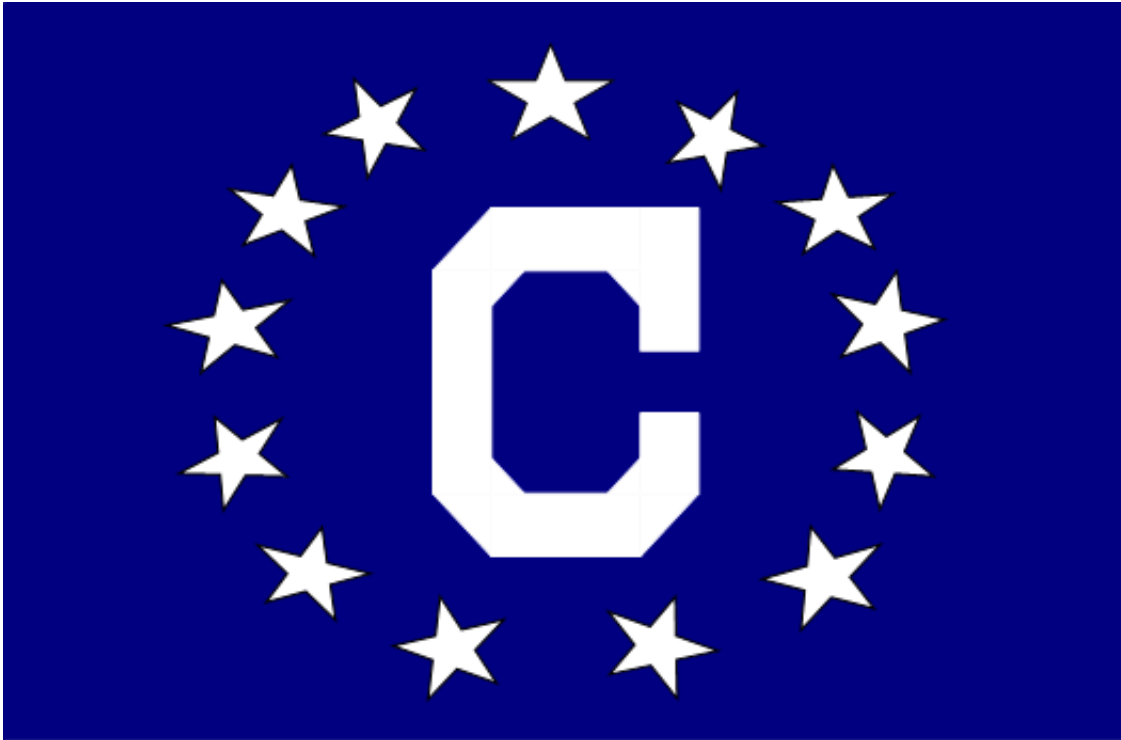
- a. This flag is for the use of ambassadors and ministers accredited to sovereign foreign governments as chiefs of U.S. diplomatic missions (embassies and legations).
- b. The design consists of a blue background bearing the U.S. Seal set in a white circle in the center and encircled by 13 white stars.
- c. This flag may be used for interior and automobile display.

### **DIPLOMATIC OFFICER'S FLAG**



- a. This flag is for the use of diplomatic officers other than the chief of mission.
- b. The design consists of a blue background bearing encircled by 13 white stars set in the center.
- c. This flag may be used for automobile display only.

### **CONSULAR FLAG**



- a. This flag is for the use of consular officers in charge of consular posts.
- b. The design consists of a blue background bearing the letter "C" in white in the center encircled by 13 white stars.
- c. This flag may be used for interior and automobile display.

### **POW/MIA FLAG**



- a. The POW-MIA States flag is the one prescribed by legislation.
- b. This flag is used for exterior display.

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